The People's Advocate.

$1.50 per Year, invariably in Advance. Principles, not Men; but Men as the Representatives of Principles. Single Copies, Five Cents.

VOL. VI. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1881. NO. 3.

The Empty Cradle.

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And her tears streaming fast,
For she sees the present only,
While she thinks of all the past—

Of the days so full of gladness,
When her first-born's answering kiss
Thrilled her soul with such a rapture
That it knew no other bliss.

Oh, those happy, happy moments,
They but deepen her despair!
For she bends above the cradle,
And her baby is not there.

There are words of comfort spoken,
And the leaden clouds of grief
Wear the smiling bow of promise,
And she feels a sad relief.

But her wavering thoughts will wander,
Till they settle on the scene
Of the dark and silent chamber,
And of all that might have been;

For a little vacant garment,
Or a shining tress of hair,
Tells her heart, in tones of anguish,
That her baby is not there.

She sits beside the cradle,
But her tears no longer flow;
For she sees a blessed vision,
And forgets all earthly woe.

Saintly eyes look down upon her,
And the voice that hushed the sea
Stills her spirit with the whisper,
"Suffer them to come to Me."

And while her soul is lifted
On the soaring wings of prayer,
Heaven's crystal gates swing inward
And she sees her baby there.

What Came of a Dream.

Hans Getter was a wealthy old Dutchman, whose broad acres of field, woodland and meadow are now partly covered by the compact blocks of Brooklyn or the village lots of Flatbush, L. I. They had descended to him, in the third or fourth remove, from the ancestor who first cleared and tilled them, and there he was living in all the rude and sumptuous plenty of the thrifty Hollanders in and around New York and along the Hudson, whom Irving has so pleasantly immortalized. His numerous barns were bursting with the products of his golden harvest; his stalls and shed-ranges housed the choicest breeds of cattle, sheep and horses then known; while his house, broad like its master, rather than lofty, was stuffed from attic to cellar with every commodity that could contribute to the comfort and respectability of the portly and ease-loving proprietor. Servants, stewards and helpers he had in abundance, so that his personal participation in the management of his affairs was mostly confined to their general supervision and the care of his income. This afforded him abundant leisure for the indulgence of his pipe and that dreamy inaction which is the paradise of all fat Dutchmen. Besides his wife—a fair, rotund, fresh-looking woman—two children, a son and a daughter, both adults, aided in the business of farm and household; while their position and prospects thrust them into prominence as specimens of the rustic nobility of the times. In the squat old mansion, with its broad verandas, hospitality reigned supreme; all the festivals and holidays of the old country were duly observed; the dominie and the schoolmaster were often and ever welcome guests; and during the autumn and winter months, at the harvest-home and husking-bees, the premises were the focus of luxuriant cheer and good times generally.

Our story takes us to the opening of the American Revolution. Bunker Hill had been fought, and the British, driven from Boston, were concentrating their forces to capture and occupy New York and its vicinity. As the quarrel with the mother country progressed, men were compelled to avow partiality for one party or the other with more pronounced distinctness. Hans Getter's leaning, during the preliminary troubles, had been toward the colonial side; but being constitutionally sluggish and timid, he would have greatly preferred to remain a non-combatant and to have his territory considered neutral ground, supplying either belligerant, or both, for a proper consideration. The prospect of trouble which threatened his quiet annoyed him extremely, and as the cloud of war neared his own locality, the incident confusion made a chaos of his restful ideas and threw him into a condition noticeable in some persons over a burning dwelling. Compelled to think and act rapidly, he became bewildered, lost all presence of mind, and finally tottered on the verge of insanity. But we are anticipating a little.

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But matters changed for the worse when the British ships of war appeared off the island, threatening invasion and another kind of occupants. Visions of devastation leered from the smoke of his pipe and troubled his slumbers. As he pondered the subject, his anxiety deepened into chronic dejection; his appetite dwindled; his days were doleful, his sleep fitful and his reason seemed nearly unhinged. At length he began walking in his sleep—an occurrence which at first occasioned some alarm in the household, and prompted a watch upon his movements. But when it was found that they resulted only in harmless peregrinations about the premises and then a return to bed, close observation was relaxed and the circumstance settled into a matter of course affair. He never remembered these nocturnal rambles, but occasionally mentioned dreaming of inspections of the plantation and the transfer of his crock to another place of security.

At length news came of the landing of the enemy. Then followed the battle—a portion of it on his own farm—the result of which gave the British possession of the island. At its close a body of the dreaded Hessian cormorants encamped in a grove not a mile from his own door, and immediately appropriated one of his fat beeves for their supper, without so much as saying: "by your leave." The crisis had come. Old Hans was terribly excited that evening, talked much of his treasure, ate little, and yielded to the entreaties of his family to take an anodyne and go early to bed. As usual he rose during the night, but so silently as not to disturb his wife at his side. His return toward morning, however, awoke her, and she noticed that he seemed wearied as though from extra exertion. But a sound sleep thereafter and a later rising put him into a more cheerful frame than he had worn of late. His daily visit shortly after to his subterranean treasury revealed the astounding fact that the crock, with all its precious contents was missing! Consternation immediately pervaded the household, and Old Hans seemed absolutely stunned. When capable of expressing an opinion, it was—that some Hessian burglar had invaded his deposit and that the act was only a preliminary to further operations of the red right hand upon his possessions. And time lamentably verified his surmises.

From that day forward he was a broken-down man. His apprehensions of the Hessians became a sad reality. They regarded him as a rebel at heart, but too imbecile for harm. His son, to avoid arrest for complicity with his father's supposed sympathies, fled and ultimately joined the patriot army. His wife and daughter, to escape the constant danger of mortification and insult, took refuge with relatives on the Hudson, urging old Hans to accompany them. But he could not be induced to do so, and with a few of his elder servants remained to abide the devastation of his premises, being treated by the usurpers as a moping dotard. Everything on the once thrifty manor went to ruin. Hessian officers were quartered in his mansion and tenant-houses; his groves and fences supplied them fuel, and several of his out-buildings were pulled down and sent after them. His stock was butchered for rations or devoted to other service. His furniture—some of it the heir-looms of generations—was banged and battered like the fixtures of a dram-shop, and all articles [illegible] by the [illegible]

at the close of their seven years' possession, the buildings of the once prosperous old Dutchmen were a wreck and his farm a desolation.

At length the war closed with the welcome acknowledgment of the independence of the colonies. After the last red-coat had left the country, those who had been driven from their homes for opinion's sake began to return and to gather from the general ruin the wherewithal to begin anew the struggle for a livelihood. Among these was the family of old Hans Getter. With sorrowing hearts they surveyed the wrecks of their former prosperity. Of their whilom abundance nothing remained save the bare territory and the dilapidated buildings. Except shelter everything necessary to household comfort was as completely wanting as though they had been dropped down in the midst of a western prairie. But by dint of hard work and borrowed money, wherewith to restock the farm to a limited extent, the son, who now assumed control of affairs, made a push for the revival of better days. The contrast with their former opulence rendered this a depressing labor, while the old man seemed to be whelmed in a melancholy daze; his rare utterances being those of a cheerless crone, looking for his grave. The household had always held suspicions that Hans had robbed himself during his somnambulistic performances of the years agone; but the most careful search, far and near, had failed to substantiate them, and though present necessities revived the wish—O how strongly!—for the recovery of the needful, all prospect thereof was as dim as ever.

Toward the close of their first year's struggle with poverty and depression, the mind of old Hans seemed suddenly to burst the crust of hopeless apathy that had so long overlaid it, and he betrayed a keener sense of his situation and surroundings. He once surprised the family at the breakfast table by the impassioned exclamation to his son, "O John, if ye had that crock the cursed Hessians stole, ye might knock off work and be a nabob!" He farther enlarged upon its aid in the restoration of their former status, and from that hour his thoughts, sleeping or waking, appeared to be energized over his lost hoard. At length, so completely did his longings possess him, as to occasion a repetition of the consequences of his former anxiety for its safety. He again commenced his nocturnal peregrinations about the premises, of which, as before, he remembered nothing when awake. On the morning following one of these, he told the family he had dreamed that he saw his crock with its contents in tact, where, he remembered meanwhile, himself had bestowed it—a hint which, corroborating as it did the opinion his son had always entertained of its disposal, was improved forthwith. His next midnight tour was awaited with solicitude; nor was it long delayed. After a day of great mental perturbation, Hans, after smoking his evening pipe, retired early to his restless bed. Near midnight he rose, dressed and went forth, silently followed by his son. Taking a spade from the tool-house, the old man moved cautiously across the paddock into the field beyond and toward an oak that once sentineled a considerable grove now laid low by the Hessian axe, whose size alone had saved it from a similar fate. At its foot the sleep-walker stopped, looked furtively around; then, removing a covering of withered leaves, began digging. The son, lying down at a short distance, watched his maneuvres by the dim star-light, with feelings which may be better imagined than described. It was some time ere the spade was laid aside, and then the old man knelt down, seemed to remove something and to bend inquiringly over the excavation. Next he proceeded to return the earth, smooth the ground carefully and deftly replace the covering of leaves. Then he stole homeward and back to his bed. The sequel which his son acted thereupon may be at once surmised. Repeating the operation he had just witnessed,—albeit with more speed and less caution,—he unearthed the veritable crock, heavy with treasure, and took it to the house. The next morning Hans told the family that he had again seen in dreams his precious treasure, lamenting that he must wake to the distressful sense of its loss.

Then followed the joyful denouement. When the crock was produced, and while its golden thousands were being counted, Old Hans laughed for the first time in many years, and fairly danced with delight. [illegible] Peace festival, with

anticipated without further description. A twelve-month thereafter saw the buildings and fences renewed or repaired; the farm re-stocked with the choicest breeds; trees re-set; helpers and tenants regained; debts paid and the smile of former thrift overall. Hans renewed his age, his flesh and his ease; married his daughter to a nice young Holland neighbor, whose buxom sister espoused his own son, and as the old Dutchman smoked once more his evening pipe on his veranda, he forgot the Hessians and smiled over his remunerative dream.—*Springfield Republican.*

Fashion Sprays.

Bronze hues are in vogue.

Roman sashes are revived.

Bottle green is very fashionable.

Shirred chemisettes are in fashion again.

Gilt soutache in three or four rows trims dark cloth dresses.

To knit one's own silk stockings is the ambition of the fancy worker at present.

The belt with bag to match suspended there from has superseded every other pocket.

Bright and positive will not be in fashion except in small bits, to give a dash of brightness to a costume.

Skirts are very narrow, but the draperies are very full and bouffant.

The marquis habit is a masculine-looking coat worn over a plush waistcoat.

Cut-steel in arrows and fern leaves is among the prettiest of the steel decorations.

Some of the new polonaises are made with full panier, like draperies over the hips.

New bangle bracelets are single and the fastening is an imitation of a large hook-and-eye.

A small silver bottle of mountain dew or Bass' ale is worn for a watch chain by English gentlemen.

Black Spanish lace with large golden poppies embroidered in the design is one of the new garnitures.

Shirred waists of white or colored Surah silk are worn under bright colored velvet or brocaded peasant waists.

Geranium leaves made of feathers are among the imitations of nature, imported by milliners.

Large bouquets of shaded roses are worn on one side of the corsage, and a few roses in the hair for full evening dress.

A filagree rose, with the center of crystals, on delicate filagree stamens, is a beautiful and new decoration for the hair.

A New York firm gave all the visitors at its opening a bird shaped bunch of leaves upon which millinery patterns were engraved.

Light-colored evening dresses, worn by the givers of five o'clock teas, are among the "out of place" things to be seen in New York society.

The Law of Finding.

The law of finding is this: The finder has a clear title against all the world but the owner. The proprietor of a railroad car or shop has no right to demand the property which may be found upon his premises. Such proprietors may make regulations in regard to los; property which will bind their employees, but they cannot bind the public. The law of finding was declared by the King's Bench one hundred years ago, in a case in which the facts were these: A person found a wallet containing a sum of money on a shop floor. He handed the wallet and contents to the shopkeeper to be returned to the owner. After three years, during which time the owner did not call for the property, the finder demanded the wallet and money from the shop-keeper. The latter refused to deliver them up on the ground that they were found on his premises. The finder then sued the shop-keeper, and it was held as above stated, that against all the world but the owner the title of the finder is perfect. And the finder has been held to stand in the place of the owner, so that he was permitted to prevail in action against a person who found an article which the plaintiff had originally found but subsequently lost. The police have no special rights in regard to articles lost, unless those rights are conferred by statute. Receivers of articles found are trustees for the finder. They have no power, in the absence of a special statute, to keep the article against the finder any more than the finder has to retain the article against the owner.

So far as heard from, no North American baby has yet been [illegible]d after Bjornstjerne Bjornsen, [illegible] vegian poet. Probably Ameri[illegible] Mr. [illegible] for [illegible] will attend [illegible]

A Great Risk.

The girl who marries before she has had any experience in the management of domestic affairs, is to be greatly pitied. What can mothers be thinking of when they permit their daughters to grow up in complete idleness? Yet it is not an uncommon occurrence—it is one that is taking place every day—for a young woman who has never had any responsibility whatever, whose duties, if she has had any work worthy of the name, have been to sweep and dust a few rooms, and to keep fresh flowers in the vases, to marry and leave home and friends to go with her husband to a new and strange place, where they are to be looked upon as man and woman. Without one familiar friend upon whose counsels she may rely, she starts out alone. Her mother's heart saddens as she bids her child good-by, and possibly at that moment she realizes what a helpless being she is sending out without the slightest preparation to do a woman's hard work in the world. But it is too late then for anything but regret. Meanwhile, the poor little wife commences a new and bitter experience. At home she never bought even a pair of gloves without advice; her judgment is entirely uncultivated, or she has too little independence of character. The mistaken idea which regulated her life as a daughter causes her much suffering as a wife. She goes forward with the uncertain steps of a child. She has so many new anxieties, she makes such grave mistakes in the things she buys, is easily made to think in the store that she needs things which, when at home, she does not even wish to have. She is imposed upon continually. It is a shame for girls to be brought up like this, and generally they are not to blame; the mothers, who ought to know better, must be held responsible for this state of things, and for the poor, incompetent wives they are providing for young men from whom they require much more than they are giving.

Fernando Wood's Joke on Henry Clay.

Henry Clay took a fancy to Fernando Wood, and never lost an opportunity of paying him personal attention. One day, while Clay was walking with him they passed a shop where men were manufacturing cigars. Clay expressed surprise at the dexterity of the workmen, and said that it must require years of experience to do the work with such apparent ease. "Oh, no," Mr. Wood replied, "they merely cut off a piece of the tobacco, roll some of the dry part in their hands, then wrap it up, and the whole thing is done. Any person can make a cigar."

"If you think so," said Clay, "perhaps you had better try."

The young Congressman sat down, took a knife and a leaf of tobacco, and with a dexterous cut prepared his wrapper. He then broke the filling to the proper size, rolled it all up together, twisted the small, symmetrical pigtail at the end, cut off the top, and handed the well-made cigar to the Kentucky Senator.

Clay was amazed. Wood had become a skillful cigar maker during the cholera season, while in the tobacco trade. The shopkeeper stared with wonder at this new congressional accomplishment. The joke ran the rounds of Congress, and was frequently told at Clay's expense.

Home-Made Candy.

All children are fond of candy, and if pure a moderate amount is not injurious. In these days of adulteration, that made at home is safest to give them. It is a simple matter to make chocolate caramels that is needed is one cup of sweet milk, one cup of molasses, half a cup of sugar, half a cup of grated chocolate, a piece of butter the size of a walnut; stir constantly and let it boil until it is thick, then turn it out on to buttered plates; when it begins to stiffen, mark it in squares, so that it will break readily when cold. Cocoanut caramels are made of two cups of grated cocoanut, one cup of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of flour, the whites of three eggs beaten stiff; bake on a buttered paper in a quick oven. Nice white candy is easily made. Take one quart of granulated sugar, one pint of water; two tablespoonfuls of vinegar; boil just as you do molasses candy, but do not stir it; you can tell when it is done by trying it in cold water. Pull it as if it were molasses candy; have a dish near by with some vanilla in it, and work in enough to flavor it as you pull; put it in a cold room, and the next day you will have delicious candy.

One hundred ship[illegible]

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

If you want to find a man of taste go into the nearest lunch-room.

One of the grounds on which an Ohio wife demands a divorce is that her husband habitually sleeps with a pistol in his hand.

In Michigan the men who were formerly undertakers, now have their windows painted in mournful black, with the words, "Funeral Conductor."

The New York *Com. Adv.* is more than a man since its enlargement. All the good things are now found on its inside—which is the proper place for "good things."

The Princess Dolgoronki is very rich, the late Czar having invested over two millions sterling for her in France and England alone, to say nothing of money in Berlin.

A project is on foot in Vera Cruz to build grand moles, docks and quays, in anticipation of the growing commercial intercourse between Mexico and the United States.

Ex-Queen Isabella, it is reported, owns thirty acres of land on Capitol Hill, Washington, including a row of brick houses, the purchase being made through a Philadelphia firm.

It is stated that the aged mother of General Gary, of South Carolina, who died recently, expired two hours after the General's burial. She had not been apprised of his death, and was expecting him to visit her hourly.

A medical journal in Munich says that diphtheria caught by kissing is likely to assume a much severer form than if the disease were contracted or the contagion imparted in any other way.

Buffalo Bill drew better houses in Philadelphia than Salvini or Bernhardt. "I did feel a little anxious," said B. B., "playing against such rivalry, but I turned out all right. Oh, the public knows a good thing when it sees it."

The alarm twelve years ago in regard to the exhaustion of England led to the adoption of various [illegible] expedients which, in the making of pig iron alone, are estimated to have reduced the consumption by nearly five million tons since 1871.

That now almost indispensable instrument, the telephone, is being put to improper uses. The Boston *Globe* says that some of the young people of Fitchburg, Mass., are carrying on courtships by telephone, and that it ought to be stopped before the wires are gummed up with "taffy."

Men of rank and title are classified down in Ar-kan-saw. According to the Boston *Globe*, they call an ordinary man who drinks but little, "captain." A colonel is one who can "stand the racket" pretty well, and "general" is the title given to a man who must have "suthin'" once in so often, or perish, but the pickled old "jedge."

"Gath" saw Uncle [illegible] among the old bookshops in [illegible] street, New York, the other day, and says he never saw the old man (who is now sixty-eight) looking better. He generally wears brown clothes and a high silk hat. He is seldom seen in company with anybody, and only about two persons out of hundreds passed by were aware who he was.

In 1877 Mr. de Lavergne estimated the value of the agricultural products of France at $4,500,000,000—including wine, cattle, and all other products of the soil. In 1868, Mr. Caird, writing in England what M. de Lavergne had written in France, estimated the total value of the agricultural products of the United Kingdom at $783,000,000. The area of France is double that of the United Kingdom.

In the Sick Room.

Under all circumstances keep the refreshments intended for the use of the invalid covered. Milk is a ready absorbent. Then there are cooling drinks, jellies, blancmanges, and a variety of liquids usually seen at the invalid's bedside, which are all more or less absorbent. These should be kept covered. I once visited an invalid who had a daily bedside table supplied with an array of glasses, cups, tumblers, etc., the contents of not one of which could be seen, all being covered with a most [illegible] variety of glass and porcelain lids. The invalid liked to forget the [illegible] each, and was amused to lift one or other of the tiny covers and find the refreshment which presented itself to her taste. And to [illegible] dishes in this way [illegible] they prove to the [illegible] is tenderly cared [illegible]

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From that day forward he was a broken-down man. His apprehensions of the Hessians became a sad reality. They regarded him as a rebel at heart, but too imbecile for harm. His son, to avoid arrest for complicity with his father's supposed sympathies, fled and ultimately joined the patriot army. His wife and daughter, to escape the constant danger of mortification and insult, took refuge with relatives on the Hudson, urging old Hans to accompany them. But he could not be induced to do so, and with a few of his elder servants remained to abide the devastation of his premises, being treated by the usurpers as a moping dotard. Everything on the once thrifty manor went to ruin. Hessian officers were quartered in his mansion and tenant-houses; his groves and fences supplied them fuel, and several of his out-buildings were pulled down and sent after them. His stock was butchered for rations or devoted to other service. His furniture—some of it the heir-looms of generations—was banged and battered like the fixtures of a dram-shop, and all articles [illegible] by the age

at the close of their seven years' possession, the buildings of the once prosperous old Dutchmen were a wreck and his farm a desolation.

At length the war closed with the welcome acknowledgment of the independence of the colonies. After the last red-coat had left the country, those who had been driven from their homes for opinion's sake began to return and to gather from the general ruin the wherewithal to begin anew the struggle for a livelihood. Among these was the family of old Hans Getter. With sorrowing hearts they surveyed the wrecks of their former prosperity. Of their whilom abundance nothing remained save the bare territory and the dilapidated buildings. Except shelter everything necessary to household comfort was as completely wanting as though they had been dropped down in the midst of a western prairie. But by dint of hard work and borrowed money, wherewith to restock the farm to a limited extent, the son, who now assumed control of affairs, made a push for the revival of better days. The contrast with their former opulence rendered this a depressing labor, while the old man seemed to be whelmed in a melancholy daze; his rare utterances being those of a cheerless crone, looking for his grave. The household had always held suspicions that Hans had robbed himself during his somnambulistic performances of the years agone; but the most careful search, far and near, had failed to substantiate them, and though present necessities revived the wish—O how strongly!—for the recovery of the needful, all prospect thereof was as dim as ever.

Toward the close of their first year's struggle with poverty and depression, the mind of old Hans seemed suddenly to burst the crust of hopeless apathy that had so long overlaid it, and he betrayed a keener sense of his situation and surroundings. He once surprised the family at the breakfast table by the impassioned exclamation to his son, "O John, if ye had that crock the cursed Hessians stole, ye might knock off work and be a nabob!" He farther enlarged upon its aid in the restoration of their former status, and from that hour his thoughts, sleeping or waking, appeared to be energized over his lost hoard. At length, so completely did his longings possess him, as to occasion a repetition of the consequences of his former anxiety for its safety. He again commenced his nocturnal peregrinations about the premises, of which, as before, he remembered nothing when awake. On the morning following one of these, he told the family he had dreamed that he saw his crock with its contents in tact, where, he remembered meanwhile, himself had bestowed it—a hint which, corroborating as it did the opinion his son had always entertained of its disposal, was improved forthwith. His next midnight tour was awaited with solicitude; nor was it long delayed. After a day of great mental perturbation, Hans, after smoking his evening pipe, retired early to his restless bed. Near midnight he rose, dressed and went forth, silently followed by his son. Taking a spade from the tool-house, the old man moved cautiously across the paddock into the field beyond and toward an oak that once sentineled a considerable grove now laid low by the Hessian axe, whose size alone had saved it from a similar fate. At its foot the sleep-walker stopped, looked furtively around; then, removing a covering of withered leaves, began digging. The son, lying down at a short distance, watched his maneuvres by the dim star-light, with feelings which may be better imagined than described. It was some time ere the spade was laid aside, and then the old man knelt down, seemed to remove something and to bend inquiringly over the excavation. Next he proceeded to return the earth, smooth the ground carefully and deftly replace the covering of leaves. Then he stole homeward and back to his bed. The sequel which his son acted thereupon may be at once surmised. Repeating the operation he had just witnessed,—albeit with more speed and less caution,—he unearthed the veritable crock, heavy with treasure, and took it to the house. The next morning Hans told the family that he had again seen in dreams his precious treasure, lamenting that he must wake to the distressful sense of its loss.

Then followed the joyful denouement. When the crock was produced, and while its golden thousands were being counted, Old Hans laughed for the first time in many years, and fairly danced with delight. Never Pass festival, with

anticipated without further description. A twelve-month thereafter saw the buildings and fences renewed or repaired; the farm re-stocked with the choicest breeds; trees re-set; helpers and tenants regained; debts paid and the smile of former thrift over all. Hans renewed his age, his flesh and his ease; married his daughter to a nice young Holland neighbor, whose buxom sister espoused his own son, and as the old Dutchman smoked once more his evening pipe on his veranda, he forgot the Hessians and smiled over his remunerative dream.—*Springfield Republican.*

Fashion Sprays.

Bronze hues are in vogue.

Roman sashes are revived.

Bottle green is very fashionable.

Shirred chemisettes are in fashion again.

Gilt soutache in three or four rows trims dark cloth dresses.

To knit one's own silk stockings is the ambition of the fancy worker at present.

The belt with bag to match suspended there from has superseded every other pocket.

Bright and positive will not be in fashion except in small bits, to give a dash of brightness to a costume.

Skirts are very narrow, but the draperies are very full and bouffant.

The marquis habit is a masculine-looking coat worn over a plush waistcoat.

Cut-steel in arrows and fern leaves is among the prettiest of the steel decorations.

Some of the new polonaises are made with full panier, like draperies over the hips.

New bangle bracelets are single and the fastening is an imitation of a large hook-and-eye.

A small silver bottle of mountain dew or Bass' ale is worn for a watch chain by English gentlemen.

Black Spanish lace with large golden poppies embroidered in the design is one of the new garnitures.

Shirred waists of white or colored Surah silk are worn under bright colored velvet or brocaded peasant waists.

Geranium leaves made of feathers are among the imitations of nature, imported by milliners.

Large bouquets of shaded roses are worn on one side of the corsage, and a few roses in the hair for full evening dress.

A filagree rose, with the center of crystals, on delicate filagree stamens, is a beautiful and new decoration for the hair.

A New York firm gave all the visitors at its opening a bird-shaped bunch of leaves upon which millinery patterns were engraved.

Light-colored evening dresses, worn by the givers of five o'clock teas, are among the "out of place" things to be seen in New York society.

The Law of Finding.

The law of finding is this: The finder has a clear title against all the world but the owner. The proprietor of a railroad car or shop has no right to demand the property which may be found upon his premises. Such proprietors may make regulations in regard to los; property which will bind their employees, but they cannot bind the public. The law of finding was declared by the King's Bench one hundred years ago, in a case in which the facts were these: A person found a wallet containing a sum of money on a shop floor. He handed the wallet and contents to the shopkeeper to be returned to the owner. After three years, during which time the owner did not call for the property, the finder demanded the wallet and money from the shop-keeper. The latter refused to deliver them up on the ground that they were found on his premises. The finder then sued the shop-keeper, and it was held as above stated, that against all the world but the owner the title of the finder is perfect. And the finder has been held to stand in the place of the owner, so that he was permitted to prevail in action against a person who found an article which the plaintiff had originally found but subsequently lost. The police have no special rights in regard to articles lost, unless those rights are conferred by statute. Receivers of articles found are trustees for the finder. They have no power, in the absence of a special statute, to keep the article against the finder any more than the finder has to retain the article against the owner.

So far as heard from, no North American baby has yet been [illegible]1 after Bjornstjerne Bjornsen, [illegible] vegian [illegible]. Probably Amer[illegible] [illegible]

A Great Risk.

The girl who marries before she has had any experience in the management of domestic affairs, is to be greatly pitied. What can mothers be thinking of when they permit their daughters to grow up in complete idleness? Yet it is not an uncommon occurrence—it is one that is taking place every day—for a young woman who has never had any responsibility whatever, whose duties, if she has had any work worthy of the name, have been to sweep and dust a few rooms, and to keep fresh flowers in the vases, to marry and leave home and friends to go with her husband to a new and strange place, where they are to be looked upon as man and woman. Without one familiar friend upon whose counsels she may rely, she starts out alone. Her mother's heart saddens as she bids her child good-by, and possibly at that moment she realizes what a helpless being she is sending out without the slightest preparation to do a woman's hard work in the world. But it is too late then for anything but regret. Meanwhile, the poor little wife commences a new and bitter experience. At home she never bought even a pair of gloves without advice; her judgment is entirely uncultivated, or she has too little independence of character. The mistaken idea which regulated her life as a daughter causes her much suffering as a wife. She goes forward with the uncertain steps of a child. She has so many new anxieties, she makes such grave mistakes in the things she buys, is easily made to think in the store that she needs things which, when at home, she does not even wish to have. She is imposed upon continually. It is a shame for girls to be brought up like this, and generally they are not to blame; the mothers, who ought to know better, must be held responsible for this state of things, and for the poor, incompetent wives they are providing for young men from whom they require much more than they are giving.

Fernando Wood's Joke on Henry Clay.

Henry Clay took a fancy to Fernando Wood, and never lost an opportunity of paying him personal attention. One day, while Clay was walking with him they passed a shop where men were manufacturing cigars. Clay expressed surprise at the dexterity of the workmen, and said that it must require years of experience to do the work with such apparent ease. "Oh, no," Mr. Wood replied, "they merely cut off a piece of the tobacco, roll some of the dry part in their hands, then wrap it up, and the whole thing is done. Any person can make a cigar."

"If you think so," said Clay, "perhaps you had better try."

The young Congressman sat down, took a knife and a leaf of tobacco, and with a dexterous cut prepared his wrapper. He then broke the filling to the proper size, rolled it all up together, twisted the small, symmetrical pigtail at the end, cut off the top, and handed the well-made cigar to the Kentucky Senator.

Clay was amazed. Wood had become a skillful cigar maker during the cholera season, while in the tobacco trade. The shopkeeper stared with wonder at this new congressional accomplishment. The joke ran the rounds of Congress, and was frequently told at Clay's expense.

Home-Made Candy.

All children are fond of candy, and if pure a moderate amount is not injurious. In these days of adulteration, that made at home is safest to give them. It is a simple matter to make chocolate caramels that is needed is one cup of sweet milk, one cup of molasses, half a cup of sugar, half a cup of grated chocolate, a piece of butter the size of a walnut; stir constantly and let it boil until it is thick, then turn it out on to buttered plates; when it begins to stiffen, mark it in squares, so that it will break readily when cold. Cocoanut caramels are made of two cups of grated cocoanut, one cup of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of flour, the whites of three eggs beaten stiff; bake on a buttered paper in a quick oven. Nice white candy is easily made. Take one quart of granulated sugar, one pint of water; two tablespoonfuls of vinegar; boil just as you do molasses candy, but do not stir it; you can tell when it is done by trying it in cold water. Pull it as if it were molasses candy; have a dish near by with some vanilla in it, and work in enough to flavor it as you pull; put it in a cold room, and the next day you will have delicious candy.

One hundred ship[illegible] will attend t[illegible]

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

If you want to find a man of taste go into the nearest lunch-room.

One of the grounds on which an Ohio wife demands a divorce is that her husband habitually sleeps with a pistol in his hand.

In Michigan the men who were formerly undertakers, now have their windows painted in mournful black, with the words, "Funeral Conductor."

The New York *Com. Adv.* is more than man since its enlargement. All good things are now found on its [illegible]—which is the proper place for "good things."

The Princess Dolgorouki is very rich, the late Czar having invested over two millions sterling for her in France and England alone, to say nothing of money in Berlin.

A project is on foot in Vera Cruz to build grand moles, docks and quays, in anticipation of the growing commercial intercourse between Mexico and the United States.

Ex-Queen Isabella, it is reported, owns thirty acres of land on Capitol Hill, Washington, including a row of brick houses, the purchase being made through a Philadelphia firm.

It is stated that the aged mother of General Gary, of South Carolina, who died recently, expired two hours after the General's burial. She had not been apprised of his death, and was expecting him to visit her hourly.

A medical journal in Munich says that diphtheria caught by kissing is likely to assume a much severer form than if the disease were contracted [illegible] the contagion imparted in any other way.

Buffalo Bill drew better houses in Philadelphia than Salvini or Bernhardt. "I did feel a little anxious," said B. F. "playing against such rivalry, but it turned out all right. Oh, the public knows a good thing when it sees it."

The alarm twelve years ago in regard to the exhaustion of English [illegible] led to the adoption of various chemical expedients which, in the making of pig iron alone, are estimated to have reduced the consumption by nearly five million tons since 1871.

That now almost indispensable instrument, the telephone, is being put to improper uses. The Boston *Globe* says that some of the young people of Fitchburg, Mass., are carrying on courtships by telephone, and that it ought to be stopped before the wires are gummed up with "taffy."

Men of rank and title are classified down in Ar-kan-saw. According to the Boston *Globe*, they call an ordinary man who drinks but little, "captain." A colonel is one who can "stand the racket" pretty well, and "general" is the title given to a man who must have "suthin'" once in so often, or perish, but the pickled old "jedge."

"Gath" saw Uncle [illegible] among the old bookshops in [illegible] street, New York, the other day, and says he never saw the old man (now sixty-eight) looking better. He generally wears brown clothes and a high silk hat. He is seldom seen in company with anybody, and only one or two persons out of hundreds rushing by were aware who he was.

In 1877 Mr. de Lavergne estimated the value of the agricultural products of France at $4,500,000,000—including wine, cattle, and all other products of the soil. In 1868, Mr. Caird, writing of England what M. de Lavergne had done for France, estimated the total value of (1) agricultural products of the United Kingdom at $783,000,000. The area of France is double that of the United Kingdom.

In the Sick Room.

Under all circumstances keep the refreshments intended for the use of the invalid covered. Milk is a ready absorbent. Then there are cooling drinks, jellies, blancmanges, and a variety of liquids usually seen at the invalid's bedside, which are all more or less absorbent. These should be kept co[illegible] I once visited an invalid who had [illegible] bedside table supplied with an array of glasses, cups, tumblers, etc., the contents of not one of which could be [illegible] all being covered with a most [illegible] variety of glass and porcelain lids. The invalid liked to forget the [illegible] each, and was amused to lift one or other of the tiny covers and find the refreshment which presented [illegible] her taste. And to [illegible] dishes cost little [illegible] they prove to the [illegible] e is tenderly ca[illegible]

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TO OUR READERS.

In obedience to repeated requests for greater variety of reading matter without abatement as to those items which pertain especially to the interests of our race, and in order also to be enabled to give more attention to local affairs and details too long neglected, we this greet our readers in this issue, giving them a twenty-four column, instead of a twenty-column paper, and seventeen columns of reading matter instead of. twelve as before. We trust, if our readers sufficiently appreciate the change, to eventually give them at least twenty columns of good reading matter every week.

We have perfected arrangements by which every regular subscriber who desires it, can, by sending us *thirty cents*, obtain a subscription for one year to *Good Literature*, a literary magazine of the highest order, *published every week*.

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OUR RELIGION.

Of all religious people in the world ours is the most religious; and we do not think it is egotism to say this, for it has been said more than once by the so-called superior race, and they have not always said this ironically, but they mean it. The Southerner always had great faith in old Uncle Tom's prayers. The Christian republican of the Caucasian race in this country always rejoices to hear, in time of a political campaign, that the Negroes are praying for the success of the republican party.

The religious zeal of our people is manifested in times of revivals more than on any other occasion. Many of our people will attend a church during a revival season for weeks without missing a night, and scarcely manifesting any weariness. When colored preachers desire to start revivals they do not have to call an evangelist and pay him fifty dollars per week as the Caucasian race does, but he only has to speak of it, and if the pastor of the church has a large congregation, he will have enough people to carry on his meetings every night without his presence, which is often the case, and they generally have many converts. Such zeal for the work of the Master should not be condemned, but should be commended.

But there is one thing we have to say about such enthusiasm, and it is this:

be
extravagant for God's work should
of our people knowledge. The
many

need recital here. It is sufficient to say that such worship is disgusting to any intelligent person, and the sooner we put a stop to this, the sooner we will rise as a people. The religious worship of a people is the index of their intelligence.

Some of us have too much superstition mixed up with our religion. Even here in the District of Columbia—right at the National Capital, with the Goddess of Liberty looking down upon the flower of this Republic—right here some of us are expecting to see signs and wonders at the time of our conversion. In the first place before one can become a Christian he must mourn a long time; then he must go to Hades and see the most frightful hobgoblins, and have a battle with the Devil. Perhaps some mysterious anatomist performs a surgical operation—he takes out the man's heart, scrapes it and puts it back in the body—by this the man knows that he has been converted. But the most mysterious thing about it is this: the man who does this work is always a white man. When shall we learn better things?

The action of the Sub Board in summarily dispensing with the services of Miss Carrie Lewis without an investigation, and at the same time giving her a letter certifying to her efficient services as an instructor, is more like a star chamber proceeding of the middle ages than a mode of procedure in Republican America. The popular mind is strongly in favor of Miss Lewis and against both the summary action of the Board and the ill-advised course of Mrs. J. G. B. Marshall. The Board are themselves all heads of families with tender olive-branches in their care and keeping, and they should know how easy, and at the same time, how fearful a responsibility it is, to injure an innocent woman.

In order that there be no misunderstanding, we will state just here that any bulldozing to change the independent course of the ADVOCATE,—by the threat of withholding the patronage of printing circulars, tickets, etc.,—is folly. That game has been tried before.

In our last issue we stated certain unpalatable facts with regard to a certain church, which we understand is termed "intermeddling." Now, if we had published an article laudatory in its nature, dictated by the persons praised, it would doubtless have been regarded by them as evidence of lively journalism. It is all the difference whose ox is gored.

The scheme headed by J. M. Turner to send colored people to Indian Territory has been pretty squarely set down upon by the Secretary of the Interior. Now, if Mr. Turner wants to make good the statements contained in his circular, let him come here and make such an argument before the Land Commissioner and the Secretary as will cause them to reverse their decision. As the matter now stands we pronounce against the scheme as a catch-penny for railroad speculators.

And if it be necessary to appoint a Robertson, for instance to an influential position for which he is amply qualified, in order to recognize the political worthof "the outs" why should it not be just as politic to appoint well qualified colored men to important places all over the country from which they are excluded? The ministerships to *Liberia* and *Hayti* and the marshallship once held by Frederick Douglass shorn of its customary duties, is not the measure of high recognition due the colored voter.

When will we behold colored priests officiating in any of the Roman Catholic churches of this country? Several years ago the public was informed that numbers of colored young men who had been trained at Rome were on their way to America to engage in work among the Freedmen, but they have not yet put in their appearance here. Where are they? When will they come? When will any of the altar boys who officiate so skillfully
at St. Augustine's, for
air contains a

sent to Georgetown college, be educated in the doctrines of their church with a view to holy orders? Echo answers when?

If it be wondered why African Methodism has relatively declined rather than advanced here since the war, the answer can be found in the fact that its preachers here *as a whole* have not been as much an improvement over these of *ante bellum* days as of other denominations. The Episcopal, Baptist and Presbyterian churches have had here some of their very ablest men. With possibly two or three exceptions, this is not so of the A. M. E. church. There ought always to be here of the A. M. E. denomination a well trained minister.

LITTLE STRAWS.

The late elections in Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and the Sixth Ward of this city, demonstrated that confidence in the Republican party in local elections is weakening on the part of the colored voter, and that ere long the colored vote will be divided according to the individual interests of the colored voter, without regard to politics.—*Gate City Press.*

All of which goes to show that no fine spun theory against what is termed "the color line," will prevent colored voters throughout the country from carrying their tactics above referred to in the next congressional election, and against Republican candidates, unless they are given substantial recognition by the present administration. This is the drift of current opinion. We state it that Republican leaders may know it. To be forewarned is to be forearmed.

Referring to President Garfield's reply to a colored delegation from Maryland the N. Y. *Independent* says:

We do not know what the facts are in respect to the alleged grievances of these colored people: yet the ground taken by the President is just the one which he should impartially apply to all men, whether black or white, and whether at the North or South. No one should be appointed to office because he is a colored man, any more than if he were a white man, and no one should be excluded from appointment for this reason. This is not a white or a black man's goverment, but the goverment of all the people no matter what may be their color. Fitness and qualifications, without respect to color, form the proper rule for making appointments.

Exactly. But because this is the goverment of all the people, no matter what may be their color, it is as true that there should be no practical discrimination against colored men in Federal appointments, especially where colored men form such an essential element of the party, as that there should be no discrimination against "anti Conkling" republicans in a state in which the votes of these "anti-Conkling" men are necessary to party success.

FAMILIAR TALKS ON SCIENCE.

NO. XVII.

THE STORED-UP ENERGY OF WOOD AND COAL.

The greatest inventor who ever lived was the man who taught the world how to make fire at will, so that intense heat could be produced when and where it was wanted. Even a tropical sun does not furnish heat enough to cook a meal, and in the colder regions of life would be unendurable without a fire by which a man could warm himself. In this, however, as in other things, invention is a discovery rather than a creation. Man *makes* a fire, he does not *create* it.

Fire is a remarkable display of energy. It makes the smoke ascend, the kettle boil, the steam engo. To produce a fire we must have wood or coal. In some way the energy of the flame is stored up in these substances ready to be used as occasion requires. Some of the most remarkable provisions of the Creator for human need, are to be found in the means through which wood is produced and coal preserved.

Fire is the result of chemical process. Wood and coal are substantially alike. The element which is common and essential to them both is carbon (carbon being merely another name
air contains a

gen. Oxygen and carbon are very strongly attracted to one another. In ordinary temperatures they unite with great violence and produceheat and a flame. The elements of the wood, however, are not lost, nor do they all go away in smoke, or remain in the ashes. The princial product of a fire is a heavy, invisible gas called carbonic acid. This in large quanities is distructive of life, and quenches fire as effectually as water. Carbonic acid always exists to some extent in the air, but in quanities so minute that it is not injurious to health. Nevertheless, this diffused gas in the atmosphere is the source whence all wood and coal have been derived, but to separate carbonic acid into its elements requires a great exertion of force. The separation is chemical process for which nature has most curiously provided. The power invoked for this work exists in the actinic, or chemical, rays of the sunlight, ond the labratory where the work is performed is the green leaf of the tree.

Here the process of combustion reversed. The leaf absorbs carbonic acid from the atmosphere, and under the action of sunlight oxygen is set at liberty, and the carbon is deposited in the leaf and finds its way into the fibres of the plant or tree. It is then ready to go again through the process of uniting with oxygen to produce heat and a flame. The coal which is dug out of the earth was originally wood, and its carbon was separated in a similar manner from the air through the action of sun light upon the leaves of plants and trees. Thus it appears that the energy which in steam power is giving such an impulse to the industries of this century, was stored ed up by the silent action of the sun untold ages since, and the present generation is prospering through a free and perhaps prodigal use of the reserved stores of nature. The provisions of the Creator for the well-being of his creatures have been exceedingly comprehensive and far-reaching. This will appear more evident when we come to speak of coal in connection with geology.

RICHMOND ITEMS.

NEWS AND GOSSIP—POLITICS AT A STANDSTILL—THE SOCIAL WORLD—SOMETHING ABOUT MEN OF PROMINENCE, ETC., ETC.

Every other man you meet in Richmond now asks the old question, what is the news? and the general run of answers is void of anything having a political significence. The fact is, or I may as well say, the truth is, that people are really afraid to make any talk about politics. The wise heads and the wise men, are all like Micawber waiting for something to turn up; that is, they are waiting for developements, that can only be shown and made known after the meeting of the forthcoming State Conventions. Take all in all as it is now, both here in the State and in the Senate, and to a careful political weather observer, what's in it? Nothing has taken shape yet and—nothing will until there is something done in the Senate that will be so plain and so striking as to allow the leaders who sway the masses to settle down upon something that is solid and "that has something in it to go upon."

As the matter stands, though it is an undeniable fact that the Colored troops held the balance of power, and I expect there will be as big a fight this fall, between the divided democracy to obtain their favor and their votes for the respective sides, the funders and the readjusters, as there was in the days gone by, upon the part of the then united democracy to keep the colored citizens from casting his ballot, or having it counted. Politics makes some strange things as well as bed fellows.

The students from the Richmond Institute furnished our citizens with a musical feast and literary treat last week, and it was the affair thus far of the kind that has occured in Richmond since the Institute was established.

R. Peel Brooks esq., has been down to Southampton County, and pleaded a criminal case for a colored client with great success. He expressed himself highly delight and gratified at his reception by the people, the bench and the bar.

Dr. Ferguson has returned home. Mrs. Marietta Lester will attend the Louisville Sangerfest.

A Silver Cup will be presented by the Colored Soldiers League, to the person that the judges declare the winner, for furnishing the best essay or oration on the subject: "The Colored Soldier in the War for the Union." The entertainment will be public and will occur sometime in May.

mond Post Office died Monday, and was buried Wednesday. More about the funeral etc., next week. M. G. A.

PERSONAL.

Lieut. H. O. Flipper, of the Tenth Calvary, U. S. A., has been detailed as a member of the general court martial convened at Fort Davis, Texas.

Brigham Young, a colored man of Georgia, is dead. He was eighty nine years old, had six wives and was the father of eighty children. He was a darling.

A Literary Musical social club to be known as the "Lyrics" of Nashville. Tenn., has just been organized at that city. Among its members are; Misses Minnie Tate and Georgie Gordon, former members of the Fisk Jubilee Troupe Mr. J. C. Napier formerly a resident of this city, is also a member.

Mr. Walter Lucadoe, formerly of Richmond, Va., spent a couple of days here this week.

Mr. Lucadoe had graduated from the academy at Meriden, N. H., and had prepared for Harvard, for which he received a certificate, when he was compelled to temporarily postpone entering on account of health.

Professor Paul Quinn Johnson, the famous Whittaker lecturer has come to grief at last. He failed to pay his board bill, so it was shown before the police Justice, and then fought his host for demanding payment. This is the same gentleman who, it is said promised to have Cadet Whittaker exhibited at one of his lectures minus his ears.—"Va Star

MARRIAGE BELLS.

Mr. Beverly Lemos and Mary Fleet were married Thursday the 21st, at the 19th Street Baptist church by the Rev. Jesse Bolden assisted by the Rev. Robert Johnson.

At 7:30 Mr. Bellini Fleet played Mendelssohn's wedding march and the bridal party entered. After the relatives came Miss Sarah Palmer, the bridesmaid and Mr. J. Wilson the groom's man, the bride entered leaning on the arm of the groom. The service as performed by Mr. Bolden was very impressive. The bride who is very pretty looked lovely in full court train of *ivory satin de Lyons*, the front of magnificent brocade corsage cut square and filled in with cream lace with a Bernhardt bouquet of white buds and green leaves on left shoulder, sleeves of Spanish gauze, hair *a la pompadour* dressed with natural flowers and silver comb, over all fell the tulle veil held in place by orange blossoms.

The bride's maid looked charming in white gauze; satin bodice. V shape filled in with soft *crepe lisse* hair *a la pompadour* ornaments natural flowers, both bride and bride's maid carried lovely fans and boquets, presents from the groom. The groom and his best man made a fine appearance in the regular broad cloth and satin ties. Messrs. George Contee, William Smith, J. Perry and Mr.———the gentlemanly ushers, were very attentive and seated the large audience without the slightest confusion. The reception which was held at Mr. Chas. Lemos residence on M street was largely attended by friends of the young couple. At ten o'clock the happy couple started for their future home corner 21st and M streets, amid a shower of rice and slippers. There were over a hundred presents and among them were noticed the following: Mrs. S. Grant, picture; Mrs. D. A. Clake—doyleys, Mrs. Homestead, glass fruit dish; Mrs W. Jackson, ornamented china; J. S. Butler, silver knives and folks; Mrs. Cox, cake stand; Mr. and Mrs. Isiaih Lancaster, silver butter dish and knife; Mr. Robert Jackson of New York, silver pickle dish; Msjor William Crump, handsome chamber set; Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, one dozen cut glass goblets; John C. Rock, antique tea cup; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith, half a dozen goblets; Mr. and Mrs. Simmons, toilet set; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander, half a dozen antique plates; Henry A. Garfield, the President's son, handsome vases; J. W. Waker, pair vases; Mrs. M. Simpson, the bride's mother, half dozen silver tea spoons; Mr. and Mrs. L. White, silver napkin ring: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lemos, panel pictures; Mrs. Charles Warner, china set; Mrs. Dover, glass dishes; Mrs. Jerome A. Johnson, half dozen doyleys, James Wilson, handsome picture frames; Mrs. Simpson, one dozen chromos; Mrs. Peason, table cloth; Mrs. S. Johnson, walnut bracket; Mr. and Mrs. W. White, glass set; Mr. and Mr. Augusta Fleet handsome white fan and pearl comb; Mr. and Mrs. Peter Walker, half dozen china plates; Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, cut glass fruit dish; Mr. and Mrs. Sampson, vases; Ralph Jackson, vases; Mrs. R. T. Greener, one dozen table napkins; Misses Mary McGrath, handsome album; M. E. Howard, lace neck handkerchief; Mary white, Japanese waiter; Rosetta Coakley, vases; Mary Mockabee, glass fruit dish; S. Simpson, glass set; Mary Monroe, red damask table cloth; Mollie Palmer, veil worn by the bride; Annie Brooks, water pitcher; Julia Grant, embroideried toilet set; Sara Smith, pin cushion; Sara Palmer, pickle dishes; Bose Smith lace sides, etc.

"Here's to their health and their families, and may they all live long and happy. "IONE."

A "jab" comes

BALTIMORE NOTES.

The wedding that took place at the St. Mary's church on Wednesday evening April 27th was second to none that has ever taken place in this city. It was announced to take place at 8 o'clock and long before that hour the guests and spectators had filled the church to overflowing. The wheels of the carriages were heard distinctly coming to the scene and no doubt made it unpleasant for invalids and the sick. Fully five hundred invitations had been sent to carry the news to Chicago, California, Washington, St. Louis, New York, Frederick and in the city. The church with its new addition presented an impressive appearance. Forty candles in the golden candelabras mingled their light with that of the pyramid shaped chandelier that was suspended from the beautifully frescoed ceiling. The oil granite pillars of foreign birth that stood about the chancel lent their splendor to the scene while the handsome organ under the rule of Prof. Webb acted as musician for the occasion. The ushers, Messrs. Willie Clarence, Thomas S. Robinson, H. Wise Roberts and George James in the full dress of black and patent "boutonniers" seated the large number of guests with ease and quietness. There were a large number of white persons present among whom were some of our foremost lawyers.

At ten minutes past eight the orlando bearing the wedding party arrived. The pavement was instantly covered with a Turkish carpet reaching from the carriage to the church door. A buzz of excitement took the audience as the sweet music of Mendolsohn rent their ears and instantly appeared the bride upon the arm of Mr. Gearing, followed by the groom bearing upon his arm the mother of the bride, Mrs. Buchanan. Rev C. B. Perry and J. Smyth accompanied by four choristers bearing lighted candles went forth to meet them. Rev. Perry immediately began the ceremony assisted by Rev. J. Smyth and in the ten minutes, Mr. Charles E. Smith and Miss Alice Buchanan were united as one.

During the performance of the ceremony the dulcet tones of the organ, soft and mild stole every pause made by Rev. Perry; and covered with flowers, banqueted with music, surrounded with perfume, the happy, couple made their way with difficulty through the crowd to their carriage and were driven rapidly to their palatial residence. The bride was attired in white cashmere trimmed with white satin and orange blossoms, valencia lace veil, gold necklace and jewelry. The veil and orange blossoms were the gift of her brother in Chicago and were really nonpareil.

The married couple has our best wishes of success, happiness and a long life.

—The marriages of Miss Jennie Brown and Dr. Thompson and Mrs. Susan Adam and Joseph King will appear in next week's notes.

—The ministers and secret societies have been battling here for some time, and the conflict seems not in the least abated "Empty church pews" or let us alone are the by-words of the society advocate.

—The entertainment given by the "Bocaccio Circle" was an excellent affair and the young ladies reception entertainment by Misses Sarah Fields, Cassie Hastings, Cornelius Bibbs, Sallie Hopkins and Martha Queen occupying a position among the first of such kinds in our city. GOLIAH.

—NOTICE is here given that a election will be held at the residence of Rev. Robert Johnson 1204 R St., n. w., Monday, May 1 1881, at half past 7 o'clock p. m to elect three trustees for the Homestead & Land Company to serve for one year from April 13th, 1881.

W. Waring, Secretary.

4.16 4t.

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THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1881.

AGENTS.

Baltimore..... D. D. Dickson.
Levi Cromwell Gen'l Ag't for Phila.
Washington..... G. B, Anderson.
" ..... G. W. Renfro.
C. A. Lemar, Collector for Washing on.
New Bedford, Mass..... Wm. H. Carney.
Lawrence,..... Rev. W. H. Scott.

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Advertisements see rates.

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D. D. Dickson, 84½ St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL.

—Societies and churches desiring local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises, in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

—Put aside your overcoat.

—Until the leaves are yellow and sere.

—The colored troops fought nobly last Monday.

—Even the *Star* says the Butler Zouaves looked handsome, and that the appearance of the Capital City Guard was creditable.

—Two marriages at 19th Street Baptist church Wednesday night.

—Dr. Crummell's sermon Divorce is in the hands of the printer.

—Baltimore Conference A. M. E. church meets at Easton, Md. next Saturday.

—If you have any corns use curealine. See advertisement.

—Don't forget to peep in on the Third Annual Reception of the Silver Leaf Club Monday night. See advertisement.

—A Sacred concert and Select reading will take place at St. Paul A. M. E. Chapel, Rev. J. P. Shreeve pastor, on Wedneseay evening *May* 4th. next. At this entertainment $25, in gold will be presented to the person selling the highest number of tickets.

—The marraige of Miss Josie Stewart to Mr. George Ball of Portland Maine came of Thursday night at the Berean church with great eclat. Rev. Warring per. formed the ceremony afterwards there was a rich reception at the house.

—The Ministerial General Assembly of the District of Columbia will meet next Tuesday morning at Rev F. J. Gimke s residence, 1608 R. St. N. W.

—John Wesley A. M. E. Zion church Conn, Ave. Bet. L. & M. Sts Quarterly meeting; preaching at 11, A. M. by Rev. J. H. Pryor, at 2, 30, P. M. preaching by Rev. J. P. Shrees, preaching and communion at 7:30 P. M. by Bishop Hillery

A Word From Director Mannluk.

Mr Editor, Dear Sir:

Knowing your good will for the success of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, and in consideration of your kindness in giving a column of your valuable paper to the interest of the Order, and inviting correspondence for the same, it seems strange that we hear so litttle through this medium, while there are so many connected with the order competent to write upon and discuss questions of public interest relating to the order.

If you can find space for a few hints which may perhaps catch the eye of some of your Odd Fellow readers, I venture a few.

A new feature has been recently introduced, which I think much of, the Endowment Bureau. The plan is original and based upon calculations made within our own limits. The feature ought to receive the careful consideration of every Odd Fellow and his family. The poverty stricken condition of our people as a race, ought to awaken us to every effort to improve it The The sub-committee of management at their April meeting have commenced the consideration of the subject with a view to its more economical management. Propositwith the Board of Commissioners and to bring the Bureau under the control of the S. C. M. to appoint a superintendent to conduct its affairs; defining his duties by law, making the S. C. M. the directors for the Endowment Fund, requiring the Superintendent and Treasurer to give proper security for moneys, and to have the Bureau conducted as per General Law enacted by the A. M. C. of 1880. I am deeply interested in the success of this feature; because I believe it to be the thing destined to do our people good. The perfecting of a plan to that end, with all the other good features of our order must in due time prove a blessing to all who engage in them. To the front ye men of brain and talent, let us hear from you, for out of a multitude of counsel it is said we shall get wisdom! Let us make our Order grand indeed, grand for its utility and service. We have the material. Our Order in America is more than 20, 000 strong per last report, and we are still on the increase. Ten or more dispensations have been granted by the S. C. M. since the first of January to open new lodges. Very urgent requests have been made to have our rituals translated and printed in the Spanish language, (which is now under consideration) that our Order may be pushed with rapidity in Cuba. Our agents are doing good work in Jamaica and Bahamas. The Grand United Order has a bright future before her and by careful management and more attention to its beneficial features and less time money, and brain spent in its paraphernalia and new Branches, such as District Lodgee, uniformed Patriarchs, and the proposed treble headed Ruth department, we expect for our votaries to reap ere long rich results.

I think the time is at hand when we should go in for true merit, and dive after that which will beget for us, our families and our neighbors the greatest good. Then let us perfect our plan of endowment and and secure for our families at least one thousand dollars and that through the Grand United Order of O. F., the Institution which we love, and in which we have spent our money for less worthy objects. Yours Fraternally.

A. K. Manning.

IN MEMORIAM.

JAMES H. BOWSER.

Died in full bloom of his mental powers, yet not before their capacity had been tested and taxed to the utmost in the discharge of duty, JAMES H. BOWSER quietly passed away last Monday at his late home in Richmond, Va., in the hope of a blessful immortality. The deceased was one of the first young men of his race in his native city to push himself to the front after the close of the late war. Born of free parentage he possessed opportunities a little superior to those enjoyed by the average southern born young man. Hence he enjoyed an advantage from the start which he maintained until the very end of his career. In 1867 we first found Mr, Bowser assistant teacher in the free schools maintained by the charitable associations of the north, also a student of the Normal School under the principalship of Miss Bessie L. Canedy and the supreintendence of R. M. Manly. His success as a teacher was from the flirst marked, conspicuous. On the establishment of the first public schools of the city of Richmond in 1870 under the coustitution he was re-appointed and assigned to the Dill Bakery Schools, in which he was first assistant to the writer of this article The next year he became for a time principal and continued until he was appointed by Mis Van Lew to service in the Richmond Post-office. He became one of the mailing clerks—in fact he was regarded as the very best mailing clerk in the service at that point—a distinction which continued to attach to him, even when his constitution was most fearfully shattered by the desease which preyed on him, but he would not surrender without a fierce struggle. Less than a month since he was put on half time, and then against his will so that he literally died "in the harness".

Notwithstanding his acceptance of the duties in the postal servive, his devotion to the educational interests of his race never flagged. He was one of the formost in the organization of the Richmond Literary Society, organizer of the Lincoln Lyceum and afterward of the Virginia Educational and Historical Association of which he was at the time of, his death Corresponding Secretary—and chairman of the Literary and Scholarship committees. He was a member of the Fidelity Lodge No. 1378 G. U. O. of O. F. and of the 1st. Baptist church, and for several years our Richmond correspondent and agent. The funeral took

G. U. O. of O. F.

Communications for this column should be addressed to "ODD FELLOWS' COLUMN," PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

Brief communieations and inquiries for this column are invited. It is, as its name implies, devoted to the interests of the order.—Ed.

We will print the name and address of the P. S. of every lodge for one year for one dollar cash to be sent with the order.

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Mount Olive Lodge No. 1333 meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays, Judson Malvin P. S. Lock Box 16, or 1711 11th street.

S. C. M.

The Regular Quarterly meeeting Sub-Committee of Management was held on Monday April 11. 1881, at the G. U. O. of O. F., Hall 602 Spruce street Philadelphia.

Present, G. M., W. M. T. Forrester; D. G. M., S. W. Chase; G. S., D. B. Bowser, G. T., W. H. Curtis, Directors, A. K. Manning, Wm. H. Hill, B. F. Gross, absent, J. P. Jones

Meeting called to order by the Grand Master. The G. Secretary read the quarterly report and dispensations were then granted to P. G. M. Council No. 39 Clarksville, Tenn., to open a Council at Topeka Kansas, No. 62. To the P. N. G. M. of Council No. 5 to open a Patriarchie at Wilmington, Delaware. No. 20. Through Bro. Prince Fernandez to open a lodge at Bassatem, St. Ketts No. 20. To D. L. of Texas. to open a lodge at Martin Texas No. 2179. To D. L. of Tenn. to open a lodge at Loudon, Tenn No 2180. To D. L. of South Carolina, to open a lodge at Chester House, S. C. No. 2180. D. L. of Virginia to open a lodge at Mt. Jackson, Va., No. 2182. To D. L. of North Carolina, to open a lodge at Concord, N. C., No. 2183. To D. L. of Georgia, to open a lodge at Household of Ruth at Forsyth, Ga., No., 206. To Va. D. L. to open a Household of Ruth at Upperville, Va., No., 208.

The matter of translating the Ritual into the Spanish language was thoroughly discussed, the G. Secretary was instructed to ascertain the cost of doing the work.

After transaction of other matter of an important nature the committee adjourned on Tuesday evening. F. L. T.

Myrtle Lodge No., 1663 of Savannah, Ga., proposes to celebrate its Sixth anniversary Monday and Tuesday May 6th., by giving a concert, excursions and addresses.

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THE NEWS.

The French troops have entered Tunisian territory without opposition.—Dervish Pasha has routed the Albanians and the Albanian league, which has caused the Porte so much trouble, has, it is stated, been completely broken up.

Advices from Panama state that the cashier of the De Lesseps' canal company disappeared six weeks ago with thirty thousand dollars belonging to the company. The defalcation was hushed up at the time, but it is now admitted to be true. Great dissatisfaction exists among the employes on account of the extravagant prices charged for supplies, which not only eats up all their salaries, but brings them in debt at the end of the month.

The annual report of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company, at Augusta, Ga., states that the net profits for the past year were $90,893, of which $48,000 had been paid in dividends to the stockholders.

Levi Hecht & Co., merchants of Pocahontas, Ark., have failed, with liabilities amounting to $200,000.

A despatch from Savannah, Ga., says: "The Waycross and Jacksonville Railroad has been completed and the first train passed over safely. This line shortens the time between Savannah and Jacksonville six hours."

The arrivals of immigrants at Castle Garden, New York, for the week aggregated 18,335, being the largest number which has ever been recorded during the month of April. The total arrivals thus far this month is 42,871. The number landed during the corresponding period in 1880 was 30,438. The arrivals since the 1st of January, 1881, foot up 88,214.

Brother Harrison, well-known as the "boy preacher," has concluded a revival season at Meriden, Conn., during which he induced about eleven hundred persons to profess conversion.

The Methodist preachers of Vermont have passed a conference resolution not to marry divorced people, except the innocent parties, where the cause is adultery.

On account of the number of children who have recently been bitten by dogs in Jersey City, the police have been ordered to shoot all unmuzzled dogs found in the streets.

The Supreme Court of Georgia decided in the case of the State vs. the Bank of Rome, Ga., that the State had a prior claim to any other creditor. The same decision holds good in the case of the Citizen's Bank.

The Farragut monument was unveiled by Washington, D. C., attended with a grand military display, ceremony and speech making. The day was most propitious and the streets thronged with the masses. Routine business was closed in the departments.

A large number of extra policemen were sworn in at St. Louis to protect the street cars from the striking drivers and conductors. On several lines cars were run, but all were attacked by the mob, their windows broken and the cars derailed.

Some boys who were digging in the mud on the New Jersey flats near Harrison, unearthed seven glass jars, each containing the dead body of an infant preserved in alcohol. The bodies indicated that the infants were two or three days old when they died.

It was rumored at Denison, Texas that Gov. Overton, of the Indian Nation had been killed. A party of cow boys left Cook county, Texas, within a few days for the territory, with the avowed purpose of giving battle to Overton's troops.

Reports from the West continue to bring information of damage by floods. The latest despatches indicate that the situation of affairs, particularly in Minnesota, grows worse instead of better. The Mississipi is now open its entire length.

Thomas De Jarnette, who was recently acquitted at Danville, Va., of the murder of his sister, has been committed to the North Carolina Insane Asylum at Raleigh.

It is announced that Mr. Sayre, of the Bethlehem (Pa.) steel works, has made arrangements for the investment of $1,000,000 in new steel works at Birmingham, Ala., and will erect the necessary buildings this summer. A few years ago the site where Birmingham now stands was a cotton field; now the place boasts a population of six thousand, and has in successful operation iron furnaces, acres of coke ovens, and extensve rolling mills, whilst it is rapidly becoming one of the most important railroad centres in the Sonth.

The annual meeting of the Sibley Manufacturing Company of Augusta, Ga., has been held. The capital stock is increased from $600,000 to $1,000,000. The mill will have 30,000 instead of 23,000 spindles, as originally intended. The following officers were elected: President, William C. Sibley, of Augusta; directors, Josiah Sibley, H. H. Steiner and Charles Estes, of Augusta; M. F. Foster, of Langley, S. C.; Samuel Keyser, of New York, and Walter Smith, of Cincinnati.

The St. Louis Police Commissioners have decided that cars shall be run on three lines, and that all the police force will be assigned to their protection from the striking drivers and conductors. Crowds are to be dispersed, without any parleying, by the use of the officers' clubs only, if possible; but, if necessary, powder and ball will be used.

Joseph and Isaac Bloom, dealers in fancy dry goods at No. 48 West Fourteenth street, New York, made an assignment, with liabilities amounting to $100,000. Mr. Joseph Bloom's dead body was found in a room which he had engaged at the Tremont House. It is thought he committed suicide.

The Charleston Manufacturing Com-Company has selected a site for the location of the cotton mill at Hampstead, the most elevated portion of the city, the lot comprising about four acres.

Two oil cars of a train on the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad ran off the truck in East Buffalo. Some men ran back to see the amonnt of damage when the oil from a leaking tank ran from their lanterns, and a terrible fire, oil and ten

FOREIGN NEWS.

At the reassembling of the House of Commons notice was given that Mr. Gladstone would shortly make a motion to appropriate funds for the erection of a monument to Lord Beaconsfield in Westminster Abbey. Debate was commenced on the second reading of the Land bill, and so much opposition was shown on the Conservative side that charges of obstruction were made. The Conservative meeting yesterday decided to demand radical changes in the bill. Mr. Gladstone and several other members appeared in mourning. Mr. Bradlaugh will to-night attempt to take the oath in face of the united opposition of the Conservatives.—Warlike reports are received from the East, and the Athens correspondents of the London papers agree that the situation is one of great gravity.—The French and Tunisian troops have entered the territory of the Kroumirs without opposition.—Panama advices, dated April 16th, report the burning of the town of Buenaventura, one of the most inportant commercial cities on the Pacific coast of Panama. Loss reported to be $1,000,000.

Mr. Bradlaugh, who was recently expelled from the House of Commons, because he refused to take the oath on the grounds that he was an atheist, and who was immediately re-elected, appeared yesterday announcing his readiness to subscribe to the oath, and demanding admission to his seat. Sir Stafford Northcote opposed his admission, while the Liberals favored it. Mr. Gladstone took no active part until a motion having been passed that Mr. Bradlaugh be not admitted. Sir Stafford Northcote asked Gladstone to move that the motion be enforced and Mr. Bradlaugh removed from the House. This Mr. Gladstone refused to do, when Sir Stafford Northcote charged him with abdicating the leadership of the Liberal party. Mr. Bradlaugh refusing to withdraw, was ejected by the sergeant-at-arms. He will again demand that the oath be administered this evening.—Lord Beaconsfield was buried at Hughenden.—The French have bombarded the Tunisian fort on the island of Tabarca, and active hostilities have commenced.—At a Land League meeting in Dublin Mr. Dillon gave notice that armed resistance would be made to the wholesale eviction of tenants.

Mr. Bradlaugh appeared in the House of Commons again and renewed his demand that he be sworn in. He was requested to withdraw, and refusing to do so was again removed by the sergeant-at-arms. Mr. Labouchere urged the immediate consideration of his bill allowing any person elected to Parliament to be received on "oath or affiamation." He promised that Mr. Bradlaugh would not renew his demand during the pendency of that measure. Mr. Gladstone announced that the measure could not be taken up till the Land bill was disposed of, but suggested that it be considered at morning sessions.—The French forces continue their advance into Tunisian territory, and have defeated the Kroumirs in several engagements.—Lord Beaconsfield's will bequeaths all his property to Coningsby Ralph Disraeli, and places his manuscript and papers under the control of Lord Rowton.—England has again warned Greece not to expect any aid if the decision of the Powers regarding the Turkish frontier is declined.

A Ship's Log.

The speed of vessels is approximately determined by the use of the log and log-line. The log is a triangular or quadrangular piece of wood about a quarter of an inch thick, so balanced by means of a plate of lead as to swim perpendicularly in the water, with about two-thirds of it under the water. The log-line is a small cord, one end of which, divided into three so that the wood hangs from the cord as a scale-pan from a balance beam, is fastened to the log, while the other is wound round a reel in the ship. The log, thus poised, keeps its place in the water, while the line is unwound from the reel as the ship moves through the water, and the length of line unwound in a given time gives the rate of the ship's sailing. This is calculated by knots made on the line at certain distances, while the time is measured by a sand-glass of a certain number of seconds. The length between the knots is so proportioned to the time of the glass that the knots unwound while the glass runs down show the number of miles the ship is sailing per hour. The first knot is placed about five fathoms from the log, to allow the latter to get clear of the ship before the reckoning commences. This is called the stray-line.

A Gentleman.

If you cannot find a gentleman to marry, girls, do not marry at all. By that term I do not mean a man who is above the need of work; he may be anything but a gentleman; but a man who knows how to work, who has self-respect enough to keep him from low habits both of speech and action; who is courteous and honorable; who is not afraid of soiling his hands; the farmer, the blacksmith, the carpenter, any man may be a gentleman under dust and soot and chips, but if he is not, girls, don't marry him at all! There is enough trouble in life without increasing it in any way. Do not subject yourself to the mortification that would be sure to come with a husband who would continually cause you to blush for his lawless actions, for his coarseness and roughness, for his slippery dealings or for his hypocritical polish. It is not sufficient that a man looks and dresses well; he must act and live well beside.

At the present time the country is flooded with preparations for Coughs and Colds, but far ahead of all others is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. [illegible] remedy for Coughs [illegible]. Digges says he writes because he wants [illegible]

HUMOROUS.

The dumb-waiter is a success. Strange that no one has ever thought of inventing a dumb barber.

The rolling stone gathers no moss, but it gathers the fellow who rides the bicycle every time.

A fashion item says "bugs of all sorts and sizes appear on spring bonnets." Some spring beds are similarly afflicted.

"All on Account of Eliza" has become a very popular song. That's just what ailed Ananias. It was all on account of a lie, sir.

The way to produce a smile on the face of nature is to plant it with seeds of flowers. Tickle nature in that way and she will laugh with blossoms.

The New York *Express* says Sarah Bernhardt has one rare accomplishment—she doesn't carry a poodle dog. Sarah's poodle dog is dead. Sarah cremated it.

"Yes," said the school girl who had risen from the lowest to the highest position in her class, "I shall have a horse shoe for my symbol, as it denotes having come from the foot!"

Maybe you didn't know the Earl of Perth and it's just as well you didn't. He's bankrupt to the tune of $270,000, and his assets consist of a four-ounce dog and a little cane to match.

The Galveston *News* says that the horse and cow are sacred animals in Texas mythology. To steal one is the unpardonable sin. and there are cases where even murder is not a mitigating circumstance.

"Ned," she said to him pensively, in a tone implying total lack of confidence in herself, "I don't think I can ever be to you what your first wife was." "Great Cæsar, Mary," was the enthusiastic response, "If I thought that I'd marry you to-morrow."

A countryman from New Hampshire, who had never heard of a bicycle, came to Boston, and when he beheld a youth whirling along on one of those airy vehicles, he broke out into soliloquy thus: "Golly; ain't that queer. Who'd ever spect to see a man ridin' a hoopskirt."

Inventor of the Ulster.

A story is told to prove that Donizetti was the inventor of the ulster. One day at Paris, so it goes, he sent for his tailor to measure him for an overcoat. The tailor found him at the piano surrendering himself to the rapture of composition. Nevertheless, he was persuaded to quit the beloved instrument and deliver himself up to the man of tape and chalk. The tailor made the first measurments, then stopping began to take the length of the garment. "To the knee, sir?" he said, timidly. "Lower, lower," said the composer in dreamy voice. The tailor brought the measure half way down the leg, and paused inquiringly. "Lower, lower." The tailor reached the composer's ankles. "Lower, lower." "But sir, you won't be able to walk." "Walk! walk! who wants to walk?" with an ecstatic lifting of the arms, "I never walk, I soar."

Gyumbere, the Hungarian, who has spent sixty-five days in a sleeping trance in the Lehigh County Almshouse in Pennsylvania, gave signs of reawakening. He opened his eyes, and when an attendant sportively shook his fist at his nose, he smiled.

Not a Beverage.

"They are not a beverage, but a medicine, with curative properties of the highest degree, containing no poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debilited system, but build it up. One bottle contains more hops, that is, more real hop strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester sells them, and the physicians prescribe them."—Rochester Evening Express on Hop Bitters.

The woman who filled the bomb that killed the Czar, was first suspected by her neighbors because she smoked cigarettes. Mark one for Russian intelligence. We always suspected that women who smoked cigarettes were charged with some kind of dynamite.

Have You Read It? H. R. Stevens' Book on Ensilage, the preserving of green forage crops in silos, giving his own experience and the practical experience of 25 practical farmers; 120 pages, elegantly bound in cloth; price, 50 cents; sent by mail, 60 cents. Address H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

"One hundred thousand" wives and mothers of the Dominion, have prepared a complimentary address to be presented to Queen Victoria on her next birthday.

Can Consumption be Cured?

Read what Mr. William C. Digges, a merchant of Bowling Green, Va., writes under date of April 4th, 1881. He says: I firmly believe that *Allen's Lung Balsam* will and has cured consumption if taken in time and proper care be taken of the Patient both in suitable food and clothing. Six years ago my mother was attacked with pneumonia. The attending physician, "some time after" told me that the disease had settled on her Lungs and that she had the consumption. Not believing that a permanent cure could be effected, but thinking I might be able to get an expectorant not containing opium, which would afford some relief, I enquired of a druggist at Richmond, Va., if he had any medicine not containing opium, that was a good expectorant. He then recommended Allen's Lung Balsam which I purchased and induced my mother to try. Before she had taken the first bottle, the improvement in her condition was so marked that I purchased three more bottles. The attending physician seeing the beneficial effects, recommended its continued use, and in about twelve months her lungs were pronounced cured. Upon my recommendation many others who had the consumption have been cured. I think you can claim for your medicine, the following: Expectoration without irritation, and healing of the lungs by keeping them free from foreign substances thus arresting and curing this dread disease. Digges says he writes because he wants [illegible]

"Lies! Big Lies!"

Not so fast, my friend; for if you would see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say "Truth, glorious truth." See "Truths" in another column.

A farmer whose granary was burned says it was a terrible warning to weevil doers.

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To what age does the dam-age belong? —*Phila. Sun.* Better consult profane history.

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If you are hairless and cappy there is one way, and no more, by which you may be made careless and happy—use Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, it will positively make new hair grow.

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For over thirty-four years DR. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT has been warranted to cure Croup, Colic, Spasms, Diarrhœa and Dysentery, taken internally, and Sore Throat, Pains in the Limbs, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pimples, Blotches and Swellings, externally, and not a bottle has been returned, many families stating they would not be without it even if it was $10 a bottle. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cents. Depot, 42 Murray Street, New York.

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William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lungs as big as half a dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. William Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take Dr. William Hall's Balsam, and be convinced that consumption can be cured. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

"Papa, what is a divorce?" "My dear, it is a hus-bandoned woman."

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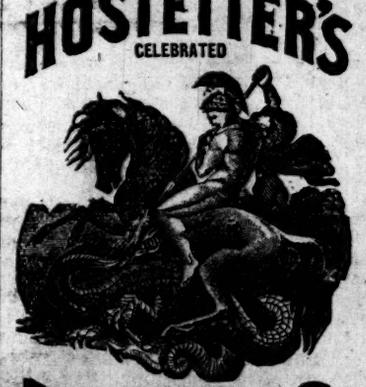

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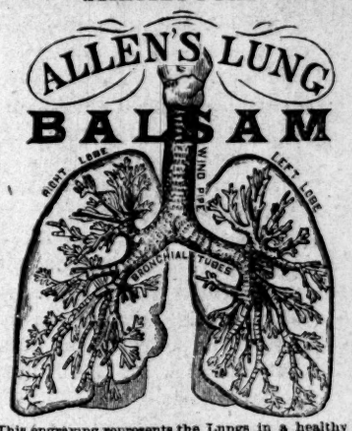

(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

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